GOLD DIGGING.

Uneducated Men Who Received More Harm Than Good from the Acquisition o Wealth.

The more the element of chance enters into the acquisition of money, the greater is the harm it does the man who gains it. This probably is the reason why gold-digging seldom elevates, either morally or materially, those who follow it. It demands of the digger enterprise, perseverance, toil and indifference to hardship, qualities the exercise of which should make a man of him. Yet the "luck" associated with the business seems fatal to manly virtues and permanent pros-

The digger may toil for weeks without "raising the color," and all the time he sees his neighbor of the next "claim" washing out an ounce of gold to the pan. The view is not likely to eradicate his natural envy or covetous-ness. On the other hand, he may, by a few days of "prospecting," wander-ing over the barren hills, with a donkey for a companion and a burden-bearer, stumble upon a fortune. In most cases the "find" tempts the finder to add another to the thousands of illustrations of the fact that that which is gained without labor is spent without thought.

A gentleman of large experience in the Australian gold fields says that al-most the only instance he ever knew where an uneducated man did not receive more harm than good from find-ing gold, was the following:

A man who had been a few months in the colony, and had supported himself by digging in a garden, went up to the "diggings." He knew nothing of mining, and could hardly tell quarts from common rock. Within two weeks he stumbled upon a nugget of pure gold, weighing seventy ounces. That very day he started back to the coast, as if in a hurry to get away from the mining district. On reaching a sea-port, he engaged passage for England on the first boat, and went home to enjoy the profits of his brief mining ex-

As an offset to this rare case, the gentleman mentions several cases in which men were ruined by their sud-denly acquired wealth. Four sober, industrious men worked a claim in partnership. They struck gold, and in a few weeks took out one hundred thousand dollars apiece. But in two years three out of the four died drunk-ards, and the fourth lost every penny of his fortune by prospecting for gold and buying unprofitable claims.

A blacksmith dabbled in mining, and got into debt. One day he struck gold. He worked on, and was soon in the receipt of twenty-five hundred dollars a His claim continued to 'pan better and better, until no one, not even himself, knew how much he was worth. The man had the stuff in him out of which a noble character might have been formed. He taught himself to read and write, and for a season went onward fitting himself to become a good citizen and a safe man

of business But madness was in his blood. He took to wild speculation in gold mines, set up a racing stud, "bulled" or "beared" the wheat market, and went into every thing which admitted of gambling. The nervous strain tempted him to brace himself with stimulants. He became a drunkard, and in a few

years was gazetted as a bankrupt.

The young man who by industry and self-denial saves his first one thousand dollars—John Jacob Astor said it cost him more to gain that sum than it did to acquire the rest of his fortune—is prepared to carry steadily, without losing his head, the ten or twenty thousand which he may get afterward.

A few years ago a young man of Boston was the marvel of his friends. His mercantile ventures turned out a large profit. Whatever he touched, stocks or merchandise, turned into gold. Young men pointed him out as the envied one, and crafty mothers with marriageable daughters viewed im as a "catch" to be worked for. But old merchants shook their heads.

Knowing that it requires as much selfcontrol and wisdom to keep a fortune as to gain one, they looked to see if this young Napoleon of the street was moved by a mercantile head or a gambler's rashness. Within four years from the time that his name was a synonym for success, he was a bank-rupt.—Youth's Companion.

A DIPLOMATIC RUSE.

How Lamartine Escaped the Embraces and Kisses of Fifty Old Women

In the year 1848 Lamartine received at the Hotel de Ville in Paris a deputation of so-called "Vesuviennes"-i. e. women of the people, who bore a strong resemblance to the Tricoteuses, or knitting-women of the Great Revolution, and looked as if they meant mischief. The band penetrated to the room where Lamartine was at work; he stood up and inquired what the deputation to show how much they admire you. There are about fifty of us here, and we have received orders to kiss you." The tone and manner in which this was spoken showed plainly that they would brook no denial. However a lucky inspiration came to the re-lief of the poet. "Citoyennes," he said, "I thank you very much for the senti-ments to which you have just given expression, but allow me to tell you that patriots like you have ceased to be women, you are men-men of honor, too. Now, men don't kiss each other, but content themselves with a shake of The President of the Provisional Government by this clever maneuver escaped fifty embraces, to his no little comfort and joy.—Chicago

-A pulley thirty-four feet in diameter and weighing eighty-three tons has just been made in England. It grooves for thirty-two ropes, h, together, will transmit twelve hundred and eighty-horse power, and the rim will have a velocity of more than a mile in a minut

THE WINTER PALACE

An Interesting Account of One of the Czar's
Homes—Its Bullding, Cost, Etc.
The Winter Palace, although constructed by Empress Elizabeth, was not completed until Peter III. ascended the throne, and the square in front of it was still covered with the shops and huts of the workmen. Heaps of stone, brick and rubbish obstructed the ap-preaches to the palace. In order to

clear the place Baron Korff, who then filled the post of Chief of Police at St. Petersburg, proposed to the Emperor to give permission to the poorer inhabitants to carry away these unused materials. The plan pleased the Em-peror, and orders were immediately given to carry it out. The Emperor witnessed from his windows the operation, which was completed by the evening. The Emperor, on installing evening. The Emperor, on installing himself in his new palace, occupied the part looking onto the square and the corner of the Millionnaia. This porcorner of the Millionnaia. This por-tion of the palace bore the name of the King of Prussia's apartments. The occupation of the palace was accom-panied by no extraordinary ceremony. The room occupied by Peter had been decorated by the architect Tcheva-kinsky, a pupil of Rastrelli, and the flooring and gilded cornices were brought from Italy. Peter's bedroom was in the extreme wing, and beside it the extreme wing, and beside it was his library. Above the entrance door he caused the gallery to be constructed which he turned into his working cabinet and furnished at a cost of more than three thousand five hundred rubles. The Empress Catherine occupied the rooms afterwards known by the name of the Empress Marie Feodorovna. The day the court occupied the Winter Palace (7th of April, 1762) was marked by the conse-cration of the Palace Church under the name of the Resurrection. Later on, in 1763, on the occasion of an ancient image of Christ being removed to the church, it was consecrated afresh by order of Catherine II. as that of the The embellishment of the interior and the furnishing of the palace were continued under Peter and only completed by Catherine. The total outlay up to the year 1768 was esti-mated at two million six hundred and twenty-two thousand and twenty ru-bles, or about four hundred thousand pounds. The principal director of the works in the interior was the celebrated amateur Jean Betzky. In 1767 the annexe of the palace destined to be the Hermitage was commenced, the archi-Hermitage was commenced, the architect Delamotte being intrusted with its execution. This building, oblong in shape, extended from the Millionnaia to the Quay. Four years later a second building was erected on a plan of the architect Felton. In 1780 several fresh wings were added, and the Empress ordered the architect Guaranghi to build a theater, which was at the latest to be completed by August, 1784. The same architect erected the arch connecting the Hermitage with arch connecting the Hermitage with the theater, and with the part of the palace containing the Raphael galleries. In 1786 the marble gallery (containing the Hall of St. George and the Throne-room) was commenced, and in 1794 a superb throne was placed in the former. This throne was the waster former. This throne was the master-piece of the architect Starow.—Novoe

A GREAT WORK. The Feasibility of Irrigating the Famou San Joaquin Valley. While the "Great American Desert"

of tradition has shrunk to small proportions before the advance of civilization, there are large areas in the western half of the United States where the difficulty of securing a good water supply is still a serious obstacle to settle-ment. The San Joaquin Valley of California is filling up with population at a rate that threatens to make this a serious question at no distant day. The wet season brings a plenty of rain, but the water does not last the year round. It is suggested that this diffi-culty can be overcome by constructing immense reservoirs, in which the water can be stored for use in the dry season. Nature offers her assistance in such an enterprise. Along the foot-hills and at the mouths of passes and ravines are the moraines of ancient glaciers. which in prehistoric times shut in large lakes. The waters after-ward made a channel for their escape by partially cutting away the acmoraines, but in many cases these ancient breaks might be restored by modern industry. In this way it would be feasible to secure large reservoirs, where the surplus drainage of the wet seasons could be kept for use during the dry months of the late summer and Precedents for such works autumn. can be found in ancient history, notably in a vast reservoir in Arabia, made by a dam two miles long and a hun-dred and twenty feet high, which re-strained the current of a large stream for about two thousand years. The California papers think that if the en-gineering skill and capital of that early period were equal to such an achieve-ment, modern science and money ough to be able to meet the similar problems of this age with equal success. The science of irrigation must evidently ladies wanted. "Citizen," answered their spokeswoman, "the Club of the Vesuviennes have decided to send a ment of large regions in our Western ment of large regions in our Western country.—N. Y. Post.

The Death of Animals. But what makes whales come on shore when they feel ill? It looks like suicide-and may be. That beasts and birds in the same way go aside from their comrades to suffer the extreme trial of death is a pathetic fact which is well known. Sometimes, no doubt, their friends desert them. They feel that the companionship of an enfeebled individual is a possible source of danger; or, perhaps, instinct teaches them thus to avoid the risk of infection. Or, again, it may be that the sight of death is intolerable to them, just as it has been and is to many human tribes, who leave their dying to pass away in solitude, and will not remain to witness the last infirmity of man. ever the explanation, the fact remains that in the animal world as a rule creatures go away and die by themselves, and the water-folk commit what may be called suicide by leaving their own element for one in which they cannot live.—London Telegraph. THE MODES.

Stripes, Not Checks, to Be the Rage and Hues in Red and Gold.

The new materials for autumn and winter wear are already displayed on the counters of our large dry goods stores. Infinite variety, harmonious blendings of dark, rich, bright shades, and a fancy for rough-faced fabrics, are the signs which she who runs may read. Looking closer it is evident that the reign of velvet and lace is to endure, and that combination suits will, if possible, be even more fashionable than ever. Very few suits will be made en-tirely of oue fabric. Of all the fancies shown each has its matching cloth, and tailor-made suits are of a subdued stripe, plaid or check, in somber colors, with plain cloth matching one or other of the checks or stripes. In Paris the passion is for stripes—plain stripes, fancy stripes, Pekin stripes, narrow stripes and broad stripes in every possible combination of color and material. The bue of the hour is and material. The bue of the hour is bronze—all the bronzes, indeed—brown, copper and green. There is a new sapphire, so called, which is really the old gens d'armes, and this, in combi-nation with a brilliant copper tint, forms some of the most striking brocades of the season. There is a notice able falling off in the popularity of gar net. The new reds are, for the mospart, vivid in tone or dark with russet tints, like autumn leaves. Gilt is passe still, golden tinges are many, especially in shot effects, and bronze d'or, the beautiful golden bronze, still holds its The practical economist may con

gratulate herself on the fact that there will be no difficulty in making over last year's dresses. All dark, standard colors are worn-indeed, very few shades are even pusse—while the in-finite diversity of color combinations in fancy materials makes it easy to find something to go with anything

and everything.

The fashion of woolen is to be greater even than it was last year. The sambooks of returning buyers show hundreds of new fancies in these, most of them charming and many of them novel. The newest idea is an outcome novel. The newest idea is an outcome of the passion for lace. By some magic of the loom a lace web is superimposed on the foundation, the effect being that of lace inserting on figures, laid over the cloth. The lace may be cut away and lifted from the fabric; it is altogether distinct from the foundation on which it rests. Woolen lace, it is pro-phesied, will have a great run. Worth and Felix are making demission toilets of this for their chateau customers. They the tollets are of the simplest description; a round skirt of yak or llama lace over a foundation of French faille, full gathered in front and on the sides, and box-pleated at the back. The bodice may be of lace over silk, or silk trimmed with lace, but there is always broad sash at the back, usually moire, sometimes of velvet striped rib-

bon. The favorite French craze just now is for sashes. Whenever and wherever one can be worn it is worn. They form side panels, or are draped across the front of the dress, or, most frequent, arrangement of all, in a huge loop and ends at the back. The new sashes are magnificent. Most of them are striped, and in some satin, faille, plush and vel-vet all appear. Roman stripes and Oriental color blendings are prominent and a popular fashion will be to illumi-nate a dark or black s lk with such a sash, using it as side panel or back drangery and yest. The trimming of drapery and vest. The trimming of the season will be velvet. You can not possibly err in using it on any dress, either in contrast or in same color. The only question is plain or fancy vel vet, and this is, of course, to be decided by the manner of costume to be trimmed.—Fhiladelphia Press.

THE EGG DANCE.

One of the Amusements of the Bhopal

Girls in East India. A traveler gives us a pretty description of the graceful egg dance which was performed for his amusement in the Court of Bhopal, India. It shows her. With these two roles, which us that our sword dancers and our suited both her individuality and her young ladies of the ballet are not quite up to the standard of the Bhopal girl. He tells us that a slender girl, arrayed in an embroidered bodice and short ward, very fascinatingly to him, with wreathed smiles and dainty steps, and also insteps that were very and the arms of the singer Laskirts like those worn by the pensant also insteps that were very neatly modeled. "She seemed to me as if she wanted me to buy her basket of eggs wanted me to buy her basket of eggs along with herself and that the eggs were real eggs. She did not dance on them, however. She wore on her head a large wheel of wickerwork, and around this and equal distances were placed threads with slip knots at the ends, in each knot a glass bead to keep it from closing.
"The music begins. It is a quick,

The music begins. It is a quick, jerking movement, rather monotonous, and the dancer spins around in time with the measure, which grows faster and faster. As she turns she seizes an egg from the basket, which is held on her left arm, and rapidly inserts it in one of the knots. Her circular motion causes the thread to stretch out like the spoke of a wheel. She keeps on doing this till every knot has its egg and her head is surrounded by a sort of aureole. When she has succeeded in placing all the eggs she spins around so fast that her features can hardly be seen. A false step and Humpty Dumpty would have a fall indeed. now the most dainty and difficult part of her dance to execute, for the dance is not done till every egg is taken from its thread and laid safely back in the empty basket. One by one the Indian girl accomplishes this, never croshing a shell or displacing a single egg. When all are restored she stops her dizzy whirl, courtesies with grace, and offers her basket to the lookers on, who often break the eggs to prove that no juggler's trick has been used to change them."—N. Y. Herald.

-The English language is coming into use by the natives of India; and, owing to their source of learning, they leave out and out in Hs like English-

Masters of Harmony. Ludwig Spohr got his wife in a very troll manner. When Spohr, who had just been made Director of Concerts by the Duke of Gotha, stood up to conduct the first concert as such, he heard a beautiful young lady say to another in the first row: "Look at our new Director of concerts. What a tall hop-pole he looks." Spohr inquired after the young lady who had criticised his person in such a curious way, and heard that she was the daughter of the first prima donna, Scheidler, and a harpist of the first rank. The next day Spohr called upon Frau Scheidler, and was introduced to her daughter; the acquaintance became more intimate, and he was finally engaged to be married to Mlle. Scheidler. The artistic couple, Spohr playing the violin and his wife the harp, had afterward the most en-thusiastic reception during their con-cert tour. Particularly did the brilliant olo pieces for violin and harp written by Spohr excite everywhere the highest approval. When Spohr later began the composition of the operas "Jessonda," "Faust," etc., both mother and daugh-ter assisted him in every possible way.

ter assisted him in every possible way.
Cherubini, the composer of the opera
the "Water-Carrier," and the celebrated "Requiem." married in Paris
during the very turbulent times of the
great revolution. His wife was Cecilia
Tourette, the beautiful daughter of a
musician at the Italian Opera of Paris. It was a time when each morning hun-dreds were sacrificed on the guillotine and thousands looked on unconcerned-ly, going in the evening to the theater and the opera to enjoy themselves. On the morning of his marriage a large number of "sans culottes," the reddest of the red republicans, went before the house of Cherubini, made the

master come out, put a gultar into his hands, and dragged him during the whole day through the streets of Paris, where the poor artist had to accompany the ribald songs of these terrible gentry. Late in the evening Cherubini was released, after he had been forced to enter the National

guard.

Rossini married first a singer, Signora Isabella Colbran, prima donna in the company of the celebrated impresario Bariliago, in Naples. This lady made as great a furore by her splendid forms and imposing appearance as by figure and imposing appearance as by her extraordinary voice. Particularly as Zelmira this beautiful diva created a sensation in Vienna in 1822. Later, when Rossini gave up his art and commenced a very lucrative business in fish. Isabella d'ed; she had been by no means agreeable to such a change of profession. Rossini, who was beyond measure avaricious and lazy, found a new wife in Mme. Olympia Pellssier who outdid him in avarice, and who wisely made herself mistress of the sit-uation by taking all business matters upon herself. Rossini received annual-ly twenty thousand francs (four thouand dollars) income as Inspector of sand dollars) income as inspector of Singing in France, and had also a large percentage from the production of the "Barber of Seville" and "William Tell." So well was it known in Paris how saving the housekeeping was man-aged in Rossini's house that scarcely any one ventured to touch the food of drink offered to the guests at any of the soirces. Rossini became thoroughly henpecked under the management of his proud Olympia. He died before her, Olympia living ten years after his death.

Bellini was not fortunate in love; he onceived a violent passion for a lady conceived a violent passion for a lady who was already in matrimonial bondage, Maria Malibran, the eldest sister of Viardot Garcia. Her husband, Malibran, had once saved her family when they were in great straits on a tour in Mexico, and she had married him from feelings of gratitude. Malibran was wealthy, but when he later became unfortunate in his commercial business, and was made a bankrupt. Maria went back to the stage, when Bellini composed the parts of Norma and Romeo on purpose for suited both her individuality and her artistic powers, Malibran conquered the world. Her husband died sudden-ly, and she married again the violinist and composer, De Beriot. This broke Bellini's heart; he fell dangerously ill, the tomb-scene at Juliet's coffin Bellini's music. Since then Bellini's Nontechi was always given for her in the third act with the music by Vaccy. Maria Malibran's marriage was a happy one. Her second husband led his celebrated wife from triumph to triumph. from festival to festival; Maria hersel composed, designed and even made composed, designed and even made her own costumes, drove her own horses, and distinguished herself in swimming, athletics and horse-riding among the members of the Jockey Club, with whom she was able to sus-

tain a bet. Malibran was a great artist, but in-sufferable to her fellow artists; she persecuted Wilhelmina Schroeder-Devrient with sly intrigues, and it she who said of Sontag in a disdainful manner: "She is great in her 'genre,' but her 'genre' is small."—N. Y.

Doubtful Flattery.

Miss Birdie McGinnis and Miss Esmerelda Longcoffin, two of the leading belles of Austin, were discussing a ball at which both had been present.

"O, I had such a compliment paid me by Gus De Smith," said Miss Birdle, giggling hysterically.
"Yes; what did he say?" asked Es-

"I had on my new bands, and just a little face powder, and my new silk dress fitted just as if I was poured into it, a-n-d ma said she never saw me look so well, a-n-d—"
"What did Gus De Smith say?" asked

Esmerelda, impatiently.
"He whispered to me, 'Miss Birdie, you are fixed up so pretty to-night that I hardly recognized you. "-Texas Sift-

WIVES OF COMPOSERS The Matrimonial Ventures of Some of the

—A new telegraph pole has been invented, which, if adopted, will make more business for the iron men and less for the lumber men. It is constructed of tubular malleable iron, galvanized, two and a half inches at the top, weights fifty pounds and will stand a greater fifty pounds, and will stand a greater strain than the ordinary pole. The bot-tom sets in a clam plate, six inches square, which grips the ground. Satisfactory tests have been made.—Chicago

-The time-honored custom of com-—The time-honored custom of com-merating the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise of Prussia. Emperor William's mother, by annually present-ing six worthy bridal couples with a purse of 450 marks and a Bible cach, was duly observed lately at the Potsdam-Court and Garrison Church. Court and Garrison Church.

Is it Not Singular
that consumptives should be the least appreciensive of their own condition, while
all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing? It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is
reckless and will not believe that he is in
reckless and will not believe that he is in
danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be
regular in your habits, and use faithfully
of Dr. Piercels "Golden Medical Discovery." It has street thousands who were
steadily failing.

A Boston dealer boasts of an overer in Is It Not Singular

A Boston dealer boasts of an oyster in his possession eight-six years old. Ab, there, stay there!—Buffolo Express.

Young Men. Read This.

The Voltaic Hely Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltain Bell and other Electric Appliance on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for litustrated pamphier, free.

The toiler of a morning powspaper is well up in the mysterics of the nights of labor.—St. Poul Herald.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia. Ruptures, Breach or Herau.

New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of kuife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pumpibles and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who is so busy he has no time to lough needs a vacation. - Chicago Ledger.

PIKE'S TOUTHACHE DROPS cure in Limitate, Sic. Glenn's Sulphur Scophrais and heastifus. 25c Gennan Come Removes allis Corns a Huniona

Anysopy can play a band-organ, but that is no reason why anybody should.—Somerville Journal.

Dox'rhawk, hawk, blow, spit and dis-gust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

THE girl who loves William never asks her father to foot her bill. - Detroit Post. Save your wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazor Axis Grease,

Have you ever heard a parrot swear! No, but Pve seen a cro-cus.—Toronto Oriji.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

MISERY-A girl with a new dress and no place to go.-Marathon Independent.

The Red School House Shoe

Little Red School House HENDERSON \$2.50 WOMAN'S GOAT BUTTON

Settlehed with Silk and every way sold. Made on C. M. HENDERSON & CO. In Celebrated Manufacts of Books and Shoes, Chic Writefor a Set of our Foncy School Cords.

DR. SANFORD'S AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.



Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

Lem McCliendon has been in the employ of the flees-clarity Company for some year, and I know the show statements to be true. W. H. Chromy, Manager Chess Carley Co., Atlanta Division. Atlants, 6., April Scille. Treatise on Blood and Sido Diseases malled free, The Switz's Specific Co., Brawer & Atlanta, Ga. V. V. D. W. Sido St.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Dens of Polar Bears

RADWAY'S

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

TRAVELERS KADWAY'S HEADY HE

Malaria in its Various Forms.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Dr. Radway's Pills, For DYAPEPSYA and for the cure of all the dis-toriors of the dismarch, Liver, Bowels, Constitution, Billionances, Plus, Houdinghe, etc. Price 32 etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

M. Ehret, Jr. & Co.



CHEAP, DURABLE, STRICTLY WA-TER PROOF, Costs Less than Shingles, Anyone can apply it. Boofing and Sheathing Felts; Roofing and Paving Firch and all Coal Tar Products. Send for Catalogue. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. We ofter special in-ducements. M. EHRET, Jr. & CO. W. O. BURGESS, Agia, 16 Public Landing, Cinciunati, 6.

The BUYERS GUIDE to issued Sept. and March, each year. & 250 pages, 85, x115 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations a whole Picture Gallery, GIVES Wholesole Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fan with. These INVALUABLE BROKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defeay expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Walbash Avenue, Chleage, Ill.



RUGSMADE IN A DAY THE PEARL OF A WAR ER on to send by hand, A sunderful invention It, wellow slaght, Prive St.400, postputd. Agents Wassed.

LE PAGE'S Ramia Cement Co., Glementer, Marc. FREE

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Colebrated "ECLIPSE" HALT-ER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be shaped by any horse, Sam-ple Halterto any part of the U.S. free, on receipt of \$1. Said by all



Novelty Rug Machine Par. Dec. 27, 1901. For making logs, Titles, Hoods, Mittens, six feat by mail, full directions Price, 41. AGENTS WANTED cond log Parls on Burlay E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

BIG OFFER. SIVE AWAY COLOR and to your name P. O. and express office at ANTED An active Man or Woman in every per Beath and Lapuner Liebmer in Ad-sence Convenient own FREE Patients from transfer owner Co. Beather in Ad-tes transfer owner Co. Beather Mana. Beautiful RED on Cotton Turkish Rubrum. o J. T. WHITE, Eates Hapids, Mich

\$250 A MONTH. Agenta Wented, 99 Leet CANCER Freshed and cured without the knife hook on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND. M. D., Aurora. Kaneco., In

EDUCATIONAL. TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Hituations

NOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y. A.N.K-E.

Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflamma- . tion of all flesh.